

alone, the system of relief or assistance by public work could be thrown equally open to all emigrants—a principle which seems almost indispensable, in any way the subject can be viewed. The principle of *unlimited* employment may, at first sight be startling, but it may not be found very formidable in carrying it into operation. It would no doubt be impracticable on wages of 2s. 6d. ~~per~~ day, but at a shilling less, might be found easy.

If works were opened under the superintendence of government, it might be very difficult to persevere in a distinction with regard to applicants for labour, in whatever quarter the funds may have been raised. It is not the usual policy of our government to give exclusive facilities, and in practice it would probably be found impossible, to leave the voluntary emigrant and his family on the road, while the transported pauper was relieved. The practicable way seems to be, to retain the principle of Parish relief, as to low wages, but offering them freely to all, and public works conducted on such a plan in Canada, are not likely to be overburdened with men, while there is so much scope on her own fields, and on those of her neighbours, for individual enterprise. This mode of proceeding would simplify the whole measure, and confine all its arrangements to the Colonies, where, if employment were certain, emigrants would not fail to find their way in sufficient numbers, without the interference of government.